



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

M.V.

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San Diego Floral Association

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No. 5

California Garden has no hesitation in exclaiming "Hurrah for us," when reviewing the late floral exhibition held in the Grant Hotel. It was a good show from every point of view, a credit to San Diego and a sickle feather in the cap of the Floral Association. So much by way of self-gratulation. What were its pointers for the future?

Firstly and principally that the San Diego Floral Association should have a home; a permanent place for its exhibitions, which should be practically continuous instead of twice a year. The money expended already in temporary pergolas and other fixtures, added to the unavoidable expense of labor entailed by its holding its exhibitions here and there, by the courtesy of this one or that, would have gone far to provide this home. Any thinking San Diegan, who watched the effect upon the visitors attending the October display, can realize the inestimable value, as a hard cash advertising proposition, which a series of such during the winter season would have for San Diego. A prominent citizen remarked, "San Diego should subsidize its Floral Association". Why not? California Garden repeats why not? and leaves its readers to think.

It is waste of time and space to insist upon the obvious.

Even the Palm Court of the Grant Hotel is not big enough for these flower shows, growing larger with each recurrence, and the labor to get the tons of stuff up there and down again is appalling.

Turning our criticism on the show itself. Plain labelling of exhibits should be compulsory on every exhibitor. Labels, except for one shining exception in the case of Benard, of the Mission Valley Nursery, were conspicuous by their absence. To neglect this is to lose the greater part of the educative value of these exhibitions. All labels and cards should be written in ink and boldly, so that he who runs may read what it is and who brought it.

On a former occasion California Garden expressed its dissatisfaction with the support given to a floral exhibition by the local press. It now desires to thank the San Diego Union for its splendid notices of the event just past. Considering the large volume of local news at the time, the space devoted to the floral exhibition evinced a spirit not only just but generous and indeed the whole press of the city showed a willingness to boost this activity.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN has found a field of activity all its own, in which are unlimited opportunities for its readers to aid in the improving and beautifying of our already beautiful State. The Garden endeavors to point the way, and the more numerous its readers, the greater will be its influence. No journal in California is more carefully read nor preserved for reference like the California Garden. All lovers of flowers, whether amateur or professional, are invited to subscribe and join in the good work.

Fourth Fall Floral Exhibition Great Success

The fourth fall flower show held under the auspices of the San Diego Floral Association, in the Palm Court of the Grant Hotel, should have convinced every San Diegan of the great value of this organization to the community and should result in a large accession to its membership roll. That it was superior in every respect to all former efforts is the unanimous opinion, and it marks a big step forward in the work the Floral Association is trying to accomplish. The very artistic pergola, which so admirably divided the space was erected from plans drawn by Irving J. Gill, and the effective decoration of the same with the arrangement of the exhibits was the work of Miss A. M. Rainford, who acted as superintendent, and her many willing helpers from the ranks of the Association. Where all worked so earnestly and harmoniously it would be invidious to mention any in particular, but in addition to Miss Rainford, credit must be given to the ubiquitous Rodney Stokes, the secretary of the Association, who was everywhere at the same time and at the right time. The San Diego Union has so carefully and exhaustively reported the exhibition, that the California Garden, with its limited space feels at liberty to treat only with special incidents. In no respect did the 1910 exhibition fail to come up to former ones, and was far ahead in begonias, dahlias and ferns. Dr. Francis Mead brought the first orchid to be placed on exhibition.

The educative value of the Coolidge exhibit of new fruits and ferns, was very great, and Sturtevant's water lilies were a distinctive feature of the show. Howard & Smith gave San

Diegans a rare treat in their dahlias, showing a large number of their new seedlings, which in color and form are worthy to rank with the best of the named sorts. Some of them are distinct departures from the recognized types, and many were the disappointed ones who found that they could not yet have them in their collection. One of the finest, a bifurcated cactus type, white with lavender shadings, they have named Alfred D. Robinson in compliment to the San Diego Floral Association and its President. The general dahlia exhibit was of a high order and perhaps attracted the most attention of anything. Chrysanthemums were very good, and the making of the awards resolved itself in some cases into a matter of personal preference in color and form on the part of the judge. The 'mums, however, suffered in comparison as to color with the dahlias. G. F. Otto's potted 'mums made a brave show, as did those of P. Richtmeyer. The collection of coleus of L. A. Blochman was a revelation in varicolored foliage. E. Benard, as always, was to the fore with palms, shrubs and conifers, and his plainly labelled well-arranged section was an example of what all exhibitors should aim to do for the benefit of visitors.

Carnations suffered from the heavy rain and were few in number. Unquestionably Fortune Lanier had the best display and would have secured the cup for the best ten blooms of any one variety if he had selected some other sort than Corbett, which is not a good show bloom. As it was, they were foredoomed to give way to the Empress, chosen by Alfred D. Robinson to bear his banner. This makes

the third year Mr. Robinson has won the cup which now becomes his property. The chrysanthemum cup went to G. F. Otto for the second time and Alfred D. Robinson got one leg on the dahlia cup.

P. D. Barnhardt of Pasadena judged the cut flowers and D. W. Coolidge also of Pasadena the plants and ferns.

Following are the awards:

Class A.

Cut flowers—chrysanthemums.

No. 1, largest and best collection, G. F. Otto.

No. 2, best twelve blooms of any one variety, G. F. Otto.

No. 3, best one flower on exhibition, G. F. Otto.

No. 6, largest and best collection of dahlias, not over three of one variety, Paul G. Thiene, Ramona nursery, Old Town, first; Miss Sara Reese, Los Angeles, second.

Class B.

No. 8, best collection of decorative plants arranged for effect, E. Benard.

No. 9, best collection of potted chrysanthemums, G. F. Otto.

No. 10, best decorative plant, E. Benard.

No. 11, best pair of tub or urn plants standing exposure, E. Benard.

No. 12, best 25 shrubs for garden, E. Benard.

No. 13, best novelty plant, E. Benard.

No. 17, best specimen fern, any variety, E. Benard.

Class C.

Open to amateurs—cut flowers, chrysanthemums.

No. 19, largest and best collection, not more than one bloom of a kind, P. Richtmyer, McKenzie gardens, Coronado.

No. 20, best six blooms, any one variety, Mrs. Sturges, first and third; Fortune Lanier, second.

No. 22, best one bloom, Fortune Lanier.

No. 23, best pink, L. A. Blochman.

No. 24, carnations, largest and best collection not over six of a kind, Fortune Lanier.

No. 25, best ten blooms, one variety carnations, Alfred D. Robinson, first and third; Fortune Lanier, second.

No. 26, dahlias, best ten varieties, Alfred D. Robinson, first; L. A. Blochman, second; Mrs. Price, third.

No. 27, dahlias, best six varieties of cactus, one bloom each, Alfred D. Robinson, first; Mrs. F. T. Scripps, second.

No. 29, best collection of cannas, Mrs. W. M. Crouse.

No. 31, best display of perennials, Mrs. B. A. Neff.

No. 32, best display of begonias, Mrs. F. T. Scripps.

No. 33, best arranged basket or vase of flowers, Mrs. F. T. Scripps, first; Mrs. W. M. Crouse, second.

No. 35, best display of cut flowers grown by a child not over 14, Master Francis de Pons, first, also a special.

Class D.

Open to amateurs.

No. 37, best collection flowering begonias, J. H. Bradshaw.

No. 38, best begonia plant, any variety, Mrs. A. R. Schimpf.

No. 39, best display of potted ferns, Alfred D. Robinson.

No. 40, best display of nephrolepis ferns, A. D. Robinson.

No. 41, best hanging basket of any kind, A. D. Robinson.

No. 42, best novelty plant, Frank Frye, Jr., first; Mrs. Stephen Brown, second.

Special Awards.

For collection of conifers, E. Benard; for coleus, L. A. Blochman; for bougainvillia, W. H. Harris, G. F. Otto; for best display by a boy, John

Chamblin. Dr. Francis Mead, orchid; Howard & Smith, seedling dahlias and nephrolepis todeavides fern; D. W. Coolidge, collection of ferns and rare fruits; E. D. Sturtevant, water lilies.

The Rose in November

E. BENARD

In most other climes the advice to the rosarian in November would be all precautionary hints how to protect the favorites from the freeze that might come any night. Here in San Diego we are considering how to produce blooms for the Christmas holidays, and that in the open. If the advice given in California Garden through the summer has been followed, roses should now be pushing their shoots fast and even a few buds forming. The fine rain of mid-October has been a great help, and the ground should have been thoroughly worked as soon as possible. Wait till the second week in November, and then if no more rain has fallen give a good irrigating, followed by thorough cultivation, and top dress liberally with stable manure. Then every rain that comes will carry food to the roots, and the covering will help to hold warmth in the soil. Go over the bushes carefully and select the most promising shoots, rubbing off the others. We cannot afford to have any crowding, as the failing sunshine must reach every leaf. Disbud strenuously also, for we are asking our roses to do extra duty and must make it as easy for them as possible. Aphis will not be as bad as in the spring, but if they appear, must be promptly combatted, and any suggestion of mildew dosed with sulphur. The

bushes in the full sunlight without any shade will stand the best chance, particularly if sheltered from the wind. The probable southwest storms form one of the chief dangers, as a hard enough frost to do damage is very unlikely, except in low situations. Keep strict account of progress. If success does not crown your efforts this year, your failure may lead you to victory next time.

There is nothing much to be done with bushes that have not been prepared for winter blooming. They must rest now, but it will result in much good next spring if a green crop for turning under be sown among them. This is made easy by the early rain and burr clover is one of the best things for this purpose, making a rapid winter growth. The whole efficacy of a green manure crop depends on getting an early growth, so that it can be turned under before the rain stops and so rot. This treatment supplies humus, a quality nearly all the soil of this locality lacks.

Don't forget to make up your planting lists and place your order for as early as possible delivery. Early planting means the development of a root system before the buds push. Bushes planted in late November and December have the advantage of a year over those put in in February and March. It will be hard to get

dormant stock at the early period, because nurserymen have not yet in general learned to treat their bushes for this effect, but the one who does so, and advertises judiciously, will be sold out before the new year.

November is a good month to make cuttings. Use well-ripened wood and bury all but one eye. Put them out where they can stay till well rooted. If for a whole season, so much the better.

Garden Suggestions for November

GEORGE P. HALL

Where you have only farm manures to use on your garden plot, November is one of the best months in which to put it in the soil. It is different from chemical fertilization, as it requires more time and effort to get the manure and soil incorporated together, so that the results may be valuable aids to the growing crops. The rains this season came in unexpected abundance, much earlier than usual, making the moist soil an excellent receptacle for the plant food to become sooner available than if it had lain in dry soil. Fertilization is the greatest essential for successful gardening; without it your efforts are only partially remunerative and often very disappointing. The quantity of this natural fertilizer you should use, is such as will recompense the soil for the loss the crop has taken out, and this you will best determine when you know what the crop you have raised, has depleted or taken from the soil. Peas are a crop that should be extensively grown during the winter months. Taking 100 parts as a standard, peas contain .36 potash; .34 phosphoric acid; .1830 magnesia. Now to supply this requirement of any of the farm manures produced, that from the poultry yard would most nearly meet the demand as it gives .154 phosphoric acid; .085 potash, besides carrying .163 nitrogen, while common barnyard manure, as

mixed with litter and straw, only carries .052 potash; .021 phosphoric acid; .044 nitrogen. By this you can estimate the value of your sweepings from the poultry yard. Put in the soil with dampness beneath, made so by the autumn rains, you get the full benefit, while chemical fertilizers more easily leach away. For your potato crop, to be planted in February, it is wise to get the debris from the cowyard spaded in well, so as to be decomposed, for the benefit of the roots of the tubers. It is a good month in which to plant roses, evergreens and shrubs, though the nurseries seldom dig before the rains have moistened well the under soil and not much is on the market before December or January. If you plant this month you have the entire rainy season before you, to help establish the shrub in its new home. Small fruits come under this observation, but in California the season is so indulgent that if you miss this month you can take the next, but the aim should be to take advantage of all the wet conditions the season furnishes. You may still plant asparagus roots. Continue with the cabbage family and repeat the plantings of such seeds you put in last month, omitting, of course, tomatoes, egg plant, peppers and corn. As you pull up and dispose of the beans, manure well the space between the rows and plant in more



Only a glimpse

THE FALL FLOWER SHOW—U. S. GRANT HOTEL PALM COURT

Photo by Fitch

peas. Set out cabbage plants, thus occupying the ground consecutively, and cultivate intensely. One of the most profitable crops will be Golden Tankard beets and Sweedish turnips—rutabaga, as sometimes called—both are excellent cow feed and the turnips are superior for the table. Do not omit a fresh sowing of carrots, parsnips and salsify. A good lettuce bed will serve you well, and what you cannot use will be most acceptable in

the poultry yard. Green feed for the fowls, if you have no alfalfa patch, can be most easily secured by sowing Essex rape. It grows so quickly and can be cut several times during the winter; it even distances the radish and cress in its agility to get up and be useful. If you want a lawn, you can make it more easily now than at any other time of the year, either with blue grass or lippia repens.

Work in My Garden

FANNY L. RYAN

There is much work to be done in my garden this month, but I will begin with the pruning. Not an indiscriminate cutting and slashing, but with a knowledge of what to cut and what to leave alone, at the different seasons of the year.

Honeysuckle vines, which have become a mass of tangled tops and dead leaves, and the home of all sorts of insects, should be cut back until nothing but the main stem is left.

Wistaria should be pruned now. This vine will require much care in pruning, if the flower buds are to be saved. They usually appear on short spurs, made the season before they bloom, and never on the vigorous growth.

Spireas must not be pruned at this time if a crop of flowers is desired next spring. On the other hand, our beautiful Chinese Hibiscus may be cut severely back if they have become straggling in appearance.

The jasmine, which produces a wealth of white flowers from early spring to autumn, should receive a severe pruning.

About rose bushes. One of the errors common in the cultivating of

climbers is to allow too much wood in them. The flowers appear on the new growth of the season preceding, and there are pergolas covered with roses, which, if one-half of the bushes, much of which is dead, were cut away, would add to the appearance of both the plant and its support to an amazing degree.

Clematis paniculata, C. flamula, also our two native varieties, should be cut to within a foot of the ground every year.

They bloom from the new growth, while the large flowering sorts should not be cut at all except the tops, which have become too long, for the flowering buds are now made on this season's growth, which a pruning would destroy. Pansy, Sweet Pea, Stock, California Poppy, Mexican Poppy, Calendula, Sweet Alyssum, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Anchusa, Gypsophilla, Statice may all be planted now and successfully grown in the open, and when warm weather returns produce a profusion of bloom that will be the delight of the gardener. This is a good time to plant vines and creepers. These are a few good ones:

Amphelopsis quinquefolia. The

Virginia creeper of the Atlantic states.

Antigonon leptopus. A native of Mexico bearing the Spanish name, Rosa de Montana. It will endure the hottest atmosphere, and flourishes only in full sunlight. It will stand five or six degrees of frost without inquiry, but if killed to the ground will grow luxuriantly and bloom profusely the same season. The flowers are a beautiful pink, and appear during August and September.

Bignonia speciosa. Evergree, a fountain when in bloom of large, light blue or violet colored flowers.

Bignonia Tweediana. The evergreen with wonderfully interesting claws, by which it climbs. Flowers bright yellow, a gorgeous plant when in bloom. It will endure considerable heat and cold.

Bougainvilleas. Of these there are several shades of magenta and one dark red. They luxuriate in a dry atmosphere. Ten degrees of frost is fatal to them.

Jasminums. There are many varieties, all admirably adapted to the climate of this coast.

Lonicera Japonica, *Halliana*. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. If but one vine may be grown, this should be the one. Evergreen, free from insect pests and disease; flowers delightfully fragrant,

and not particular as to soil, location or treatment.

This being the best time to put in a lawn, I am going to set to work and get mine started without delay. In the first place, I must see that the ground is well prepared. The ground should be dug to the depth of eight inches. Afterwards raked carefully to remove all large stones. If the ground is shallow procure a supply of fine mold and spread over the surface to a depth of five inches. Soil may be enriched by bone meal or well-rotted manure, whenever necessary, then rake level and roll the soil well to make a solid bottom. Scatter the seed evenly over the surface at the rate of one pound to sixteen feet square. Rake seed in and roll, water regularly and carefully, as the soil is liable to dry out in the heat of the day, and if it does while the seed is germinating it will invariably perish. When the grass is three inches high, it should be cut and rolled, and every week or so thereafter until the grass has become firm. Pull up weeds whenever they appear. Should bare spots appear, rake the surface and sow more seed. The roller should be used frequently during the season, and a dressing of lawn fertilizer once a year is necessary to the maintenance of a good lawn. (Continued.)

Looking Ahead

FRANCIS H. MEAD, M. D.

It is an opportune time to consider what we are going to grow for next year. Sweet peas have already, I hope, engaged your attention, as the seeds should be in the ground before this. Do not ever sow what is usually styled a "mixed packet". Sweet peas should be always grown to

color. If you do not mind the few extra cents, which would give you the choicest varieties, I would recommend the following: Everything possible in the Spencer class. For a small but very choice selection: White—White Spencer, exquisitely frilled as all these new varieties are,

and of great substance, but the germination of the seeds with me has not been good. Substitute Dorothy Eckford, if you want something a little cheaper, but the flowers will not be frilled. Red—King Edward VII Spencer, or King Edward VII, in the cheaper class. Both very excellent and not bleaching as so many red varieties do in our intensely actinic sunlight. Orange—Henry Eckford, a variety, which, under artificial light, is wonderful. You must grow it in partial shade, however, or it will bleach. It is well worth this extra trouble. In pinks—Countess Spencer, the prototype of the new varieties, is very hard to beat. For the so-called blues or lavenders, Flora Norton Spencer is the newest; of older varieties, Flora Norton or New Countess of Radnor are excellent, and Helen Pierce is a decided novelty. I would take the first named. Asta Ohn Spencer, quite a new introduction, is a wonder, but the seeds will cost you a cent each, as will those of Aurora Spencer, a new white striped reddish-orange, which is one of the loveliest peas of modern introduction. Always recollect you can save plenty of seed from these comparatively expensive varieties from your plants. Do not forget to enrich the ground where you plant your seeds. Look out for slugs and snails. A sprinkling of lime I find the best safeguard.

The spring bulbs are with us again for consideration. The lovely Cape of Good Hope Freesias are almost the first to greet us with their fragrant blossoms in February, and if you are not lucky enough to have a few in your borders, by all means, get them. Once in a garden, it is happily a matter of difficulty to get them out. They have become so hybridised that *Leichtlinii* and *Refracta Alba* are

merged. The hyacinths you will probably reserve for pot or water growing, as beds of hyacinths are very evanescent things. Do not forget after planting to place your water glasses if you use them in the dark with a small lump of charcoal in each, and see from time to time the water does not evaporate too far from the bulb. Your potted plants, bury for a couple of months to promote root growth, gradually exposing them as you need them to come into bloom. This is a good rule for all potted Dutch bulbs. A few Roman Hyacinths, half a dozen in a pot, are good for room decoration. Tulips have done well the last season in a few gardens, but I do not advise them for pot use in this climate.

In Daffodils, "which come before the swallow dares", we have flowers which do most excellently in San Diego. What a beautiful thing it would be if the Park Commissioners would order a few thousand bulbs to be naturalized in the City Park—never mind if a few of the blooms do happen to be picked. Place them near the established trees—those that do not have basins made for watering. With the winter rains they would come up and bloom in March, then develop their foliage, ripen the bulbs with the decline of the wet season, multiply, and be all ready for an increased supply of flowers another season. Possibly gophers and squirrels would exact their toll, but I believe the experiment is worth trying.

The varieties at your disposal are of the best. First of all, the exquisite Empress, with her white perianth and golden chalice. Then the lordly Emperor, all yellow and a regal flower. These are, as their names imply, the monarchs of the narcissi. The little Campernelle is the first to

open and in February it is to me very welcome and accords well with the violets, which are so plentiful then. Include *Princeps*, *Glory of Leiden* and *Henry Irving* in your list.

The Poet's *Narcissus* has done well with me in shade and bloomed late, but I cannot say they do so well here as in a cooler climate. Do not forget the *Silver Phoenix* among the doubles. The *tazetta* varieties I leave alone. *Leedsii*, *Mrs. Langtry* and *Sir Watkin* may be added with advantage among the peerless class. You will have this advantage with your daffodils. Excluding the gopher, etc., I have not suffered much from the wire worm, which has eaten so many other bulbs with *Narcissi*; they should increase from year to year, if properly ripened. After the flowers are cut, see that the foliage develops and keep the plants properly supplied with water. By and by it will wither, and when this is complete, dig up your bulbs, and sort and store them for another winter. This is, I believe, the better way in the average garden, as the plentiful irrigation we give our gardens in summer will do resting bulbs of daffodils no good.

Do not forget to get Spanish Irises. They are very cheap, exquisite in coloring and you can plant them as thickly as you choose. Mixed or to color as you please, they do most wonderfully. And while on the Iris question, obtain later some of the king of the Iris section, the lordly Japanese Iris *Kaempferi*. They are of the easiest possible growth and multiply well. Have your bed near a faucet and in summer flood it once a day. Abundance of water is all these magnificent flowers need. I have not had much success with the English Irises, and *I. Germanica* is uncertain in

blooming and especially liable to a troublesome leaf blight. I have bloomed some of the *Oncocyclus* section, but they are not easy to grow and you are very liable to lose them.

Anemones and *Ranunculi* are so showy and beautiful, and give us so many colors which are rare among spring flowers, and withal so reasonable in price that they should never be omitted from your winter list. Only a moderate amount of sun suits the anemone. Last of all when you are ordering get some *Lily of the Valley* "pips" for pot use, and pot them. You will have some ornaments for your living rooms in the spring which will be much appreciated. *Spireas* and the beautiful *Dielytri Spectabilis*, usually known as the "Bleeding Heart", from Moulton, are ready at the nurseries at the same time as the *Convallaria Majalis*, and the *Dielytri* makes a fine plant for a partially shady situation, or for pot use is extremely ornamental.

Query Corner

1. What bulbs should be planted now, and what later on?

Plant tulips, ranunculus, anemones, watsonias and freesias, also all the narcissus family. In fact, lilies, gladiolus and any bulb may now be planted. Try some of the native calchortas.

2. Is this the proper time to prune rose bushes?

Do not prune roses yet; wait until the wood is well matured, which will not be in general case till January, or even early February. You may, however, make cuttings this month.

3. My beautiful strawberry bed has suddenly died in spots; please explain what is the matter?

Strawberry plants seem to poison

the ground for themselves so that they do their best only when moved to fresh ground. We advise the moving of the whole bed to a new location, transplanting only the healthy plants or better getting new altogether.

4. My garden is overrun with a small grey beetle. How can I exterminate the pest?

The beetle cannot be identified by so general a description, but paris green solution is the surest remedy for all this tribe.

That Botanical Garden

ALFRED D. ROBINSON

Seeing that a brief article of mine, published in the Union, seems to have caused quite a little interest in the subject of a botanical garden for San Diego, I deem it timely to take the readers of California Garden a little further into my confidence. I have indeed suggested that such a botanical garden should be a feature of the proposed 1915 exposition, but I should grieve indeed to find the former dependent upon the latter. San Francisco and various other places seem to have a finger in the exposition pie, or at any rate they act as consulting chefs. The botanical garden I advocate is easily for San Diego, if San Diego alone says the word. Whatever the ultimate outcome of the exposition movement, and I do not desire to cast any doubt as to its brilliant realization, the botanical garden should at once begin to materialize without any other motive being necessary than just to have it for San Diego. I advocate this garden coming into existence, not as an adjunct to or a feature in something else, but free and unfettered, so that no one but the properly appointed officers of such an organization have any say in its formation or conduct. Such separateness will not prevent its being an attractive feature, when the exposition is being held, but it will avoid a subordinating of its best interests to another, and for the time, more ab-

sorbing event, and provide a permanent and settled administration of its affairs.

That the botanical garden should be a part of our park seems advisable at first consideration. However, such an one in London is maintained by the Royal Botanical Society, as separate from any park system, and, considering the immense undertaking the Park Commissioners of San Diego have before them, to reclaim their 1400-acre tract from the wilderness. I feel that in this city should be incorporated a Botanical Society, that will have for its sole aim and object the formation of a botanical garden, its location to be a matter for careful consideration and investigation. The whole success of such a venture depends upon how much the people of San Diego are awake to its possibilities for good to the community, and whether there are among us a sufficient number of citizens who would subscribe for a life membership at say \$100, and enough others who would pay one dollar a month. Then the city should help materially. It were useless to elaborate plans until the form of organization is settled and the necessary financial backing secured, so I leave the matter as I have imperfectly outlined it, stating by way of conclusion that it is my settled conviction that San Diego needs a botanical garden and should have it in whatever form it may materialize.

The California Garden

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA

Branch Office, 858 Third Street, San Diego, California

Application made for entry to the U. S. mails at Point Loma, California, as second class mail matter.

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ADVERTISING RATES

One page	\$10.00
One-half page	5.00
One-quarter page	2.50
One-eighth page	1.50

Copy for advertisements must be in by the 25th of each month.

November Regular Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held at the Lanier Hotel Tuesday evening, November 8th. Full reports of the Fall Exhibition will be submitted. Bring your specimen flowers.

Members of the Floral Association should try and attend the Floral Exhibition in the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, Nov. 3 to 5.

Many of the maidenhair family of ferns do well through the winter under lath, in this climate, furnishing the finest greenery for bouquets, and the plant is stimulated to fresh growth by cutting the matured fronds. Adiantum Croweanum and Cuneatum are the commercial varieties. Gracillimum is very fine and dainty and Grandiceps has a tassel to every frond. Experience has shown that pulverized sheep manure is a safe and effective fertilizer for potted plants. It can be used liberally on the top of the pots without any burning resulting. Ferns seem particularly pleased with it.

Ferns are one of the few things that are not actually damaged by fertilizing at this season, but a safe rule to follow is only to stimulate when growth is in progress.

Financial Statement for the Fourth Fall Floral Exhibition

EXPENSES

San Diego Floral Association's share of expense for canvas cover, lights and music paid to the U. S. Grant Hotel.....	\$250.00
Pergola	130.00
Advertising (in papers and signs)	86.75
Printing tickets, prize ribbons, etc.	38.30
Superintendent.....	50.00
For labor.....	178.75
Express and drayage	69.35
Miscellaneous expenses (dishes, lumber, nails, garbage, broken lamps, stamps, etc.	103.56
Total Expenses.....	\$906.71

RECEIPTS

Taken in at door:	
Monday night.....	\$ 76.50
Tuesday afternoon.....	76.65
“ night.....	100.05
Wednesday afternoon.....	66.15
“ night.....	47.00
Total amount of receipts.....	\$366.35
Sale of tickets by members as reported up to 8 A. M. October 27th.....	348.25
Ingersoll Candy Company — (Commission on sales)	5.30

DONATIONS

Lyman J. Gage.....	\$ 25.00
Alfred D. Robinson.....	25.00
Marine National Bank.....	25.00
So. Trust and Savings Bank.....	25.00
F. S. Jennings.....	25.00
Geo. W. Marston.....	25.00
Unnamed.....	25.00
Julius Wangenheim.....	10.00
L. A. Blochman.....	10.00
Frank Salmos.....	10.00
Lanier Hotel.....	10.00
W. J. Bailey.....	5.00
Mrs. F. T. Scripps.....	5.00
A. P. Johnson.....	5.00

Total of Donations.....\$230.00

Total of Receipts.....\$949.90

Members of the San Diego Floral Association are requested to turn in their ticket account for the October Show at once so that a complete report may be made out for the next meeting.

The Flower Shop



MISS A. M. RAINFORD
1110 Fourth Street, above C St.

Cut Flowers and
Floral Designs

Fresh Stock of
POTTED FERNS
On Sale

Home Phone, 4629

Sunset, 2377

Special Sale of Roses

Left over from the summer stock, 25 cents each in cans. Will make a good growth by spring. Not a large assortment, but all are fine varieties. Some are the newer sorts. Also some good shrubs for November planting.

MISS K. O. SESSIONS

GROWER OF PLANTS

Take Mission Hills car on Third Street, for the Nursery. Fifteen Minutes from D St.

The Pacific Garden

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION

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Indispensable to the

Amateur and Professional Gardener

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Roses, Palms and Ornamental Plants

MISSION VALLEY NURSERY

E. Benard, Proprietor, can now supply trees and plants of every description grown in boxes, which will not be retarded in growth by planting

PHONE: Sunset, Main 2821

To reach the Nursery, take Third St. and Mission Hill car to terminus, go west 525 yards, turn to right through the canyon road. Fifteen minutes walk.
P. O. Address, R. F. D. Route No. 2, Box 156, San Diego, Cal.

Nearpass Seed Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover for Lawns

Exclusive Agent for West Coast Scale Foe, best tree wash made. Now is the time to spray for black scale. We carry Bordeaux Mixture in cans, all ready to mix with water. We also have granulated sheep manure, free from weed seeds, just the fertilizer for lawns and flowers, at \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

We Have the Largest Stock of Seeds in the County. Everything Fresh and Reliable
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the Fourth Annual Fall Flower Show of the
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A strictly first-class, modern, fire-proof Hotel

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SAN DIEGO, CAL.

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Dues, \$1.00 per year.

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OBJECTS

To promote knowledge of Floriculture.
To stimulate the intelligent love of flowers.
To beautify the house, school and public grounds of San Diego.
To hold flower exhibitions.
To exploit the geniality of this section from the point of view of the lover
of flowers.
And all such other matters as may properly pertain to such an Association.

SEE NOTICE OF NOVEMBER MEETING, PAGE 14